strip of 3M Scotch brand tape (5mm x 25mm) was applied along a second edge of the substrate, perpendicular to the SiO deposit. A solution consisting of 4% of 3-(*N*-carbazolyl)propyltrichlorosilane) and 1% of tetrachlorosilane in toluene was spin-coated (4,200 rpm, 20 s) over the ITO surface using a CHEMAT Technology Model KW-4A spin-coater to form a hole-transport layer having a thickness of 40 nm. The composite was exposed to the ambient air (30% RH) for 30 minutes, heated in an oven (air) at 100 °C for 90 min, and then allowed to cool to room temperature. A solution consisting of 1.5 wt % of LUMATION Blue BP79 Light-Emitting Polymer in mesitylene was then spin-coated (2250 rpm, 40 second) over the hole-transport layer to form an emissive/electron-transport layer having a thickness of 50 nm. The composite was heated in an oven under nitrogen at 100 °C for 30 min and then allowed to cool to room temperature.. The strip of tape was removed from the substrate to expose the anode (ITO) and four cathodes were formed by depositing lithium fluoride (1 nm), calcium (50 nm) and aluminum (150 nm) sequentially on top of the light-emitting polymer layer and SiO deposit through a mask having four rectangular apertures (3 mm x 16 mm). Each of the four OLEDs emitted a blue color light and had a turn-on voltage at 1 cd m^{-2} of about 2.8 V, a brightness at 7 V of approximately 6500 cd m^{-2}, and a peak luminous efficiency of 6.7 cd A^{-1}.

Please delete the following figure on page 15 of the specification: